



PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
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TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22, 1878.

In the Senate, to-day, the presentation of the status of Governor King, of Maine, was formally made. The steamboat laws were under consideration in the House of Representatives.

The resolution introduced in the U. S. Senate, yesterday, by Mr. Beck, is a move in the right direction, and in accordance with the urgent necessity of the times. The purpose of it is that at present it is both unnecessary and in expedient to be taxing the heavily burdened people of the country for the payment of the principal of the public debt. None of the creditors want the principal of the debt due them redeemed—all they desire is to have the interest made secure and paid regularly. The debt was contracted, at least nominally, for the preservation of the Union, and that the present generation has borne its full share of the burden, the soldiers' grave yards, the widows and orphans, and the prevailing poverty and distress—all the consequent and legitimate effect of the war—testify with a directness that forces itself upon the weakest understanding. It is as much as the country can do now to pay the interest of the debt it owes, and as the creditors are not only perfectly satisfied to wait its convenience, but would rather wait than not, we can see no reason why, in addition to all the other exactions the present generation has to bear, it should be saddled with the grievous one of paying a debt that the next generation, whose sufferings can not possibly exceed those of the present, and when the country shall have passed through its existing troubles, will consider a mere bagatelle.

Members of the Virginia Legislature elected as conservatives holding concourses with those elected as republicans and independents, and democratic members of Congress caucusing with such radicals as G. N. Butler don't harmonize well with the idea of those whose political principles were formed upon such old foggy grounds as those upon which the parties that formerly wooden dish, and there, founded. Nor are that blood and then go to war. The most difficult thing the missionaries have to do in this country is to win the approval of the vast number of men who have become so disgusted by the tricks of politics and the absurdities of suffrage that they have relinquished all political affiliation, for though such men be non-partisans themselves, they doubt the goal that will result from such unholy the good intent of a man's and alliances. The good intent is always questionable when he has to rely upon the assistance of his enemies for achieving them.

Certain friends of the "dear people" in Washington are intent upon having the privilege of suffrage conferred upon the residents of that city. The evil results of the ballot are appar-ent. They were so in Washington, and it seems to us that the experience of the Washingtonians in that respect would be sufficient to induce them to use their utmost exertions to prevent the accomplishment of the object referred to, which the history of every city in the country plainly proves would necessarily injure them both collectively and individually.

Virginia, with a little more than four hundred millions of assessed property, pays over seven millions of internal revenue, while the States of Maine and Rhode Island, with nearly six hundred and fifty millions of assessed property, pay only three hundred and fourteen thousand dollars, or less than one thirtieth—what fact alone is a sufficient reason for the levying of a tax on incomes.

Cardinal Cullen is as much opposed to the Fenians, the Skirmishing Society and the Clan-na-Gael Association, as the Catholics in this country were to the Know Nothings. And properly so. When public measures require secrecy for their accomplishment their advisability may well be questioned. The bad, not the good, seeks to hide itself.

French chemists have discovered a process by which real sapphires, rubies and emeralds can be manufactured. Having gotten thus far they will soon be able to make diamonds, and then gold, and then it will be necessary to demoteize that metal.

The House of Representatives yesterday, by a vote of 154 yeas to 96 nays—two-thirds—rejected the resolution introduced by Mr. Southard, of Ohio, authorizing the payment of customs duties in legal tenders after January 1, 1879.

It is a well known fact that every man in this country, who has made a large fortune by trade, has advertised his business extensively in the newspapers.

A gold dollar, in New York, to-day, was worth only half a cent more than one made of paper. What's the use of repealing the resumption act?

New York Legislature.
ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The Assembly has passed the resolution authorizing inquiry into the recent so-called coal combination.

In the Senate, when the resolution denouncing the Blair silver bill was called up, Senator Sessions offered an amendment, reciting that the good faith of the nation is pledged to the redemption of the coin obligations of the Government in gold and silver with the unlimited legal tender clause restored to be made in full equivalent of gold, that any violation of the public faith would be injurious to the public credit and hurtful to the good name of our country; that any debasement of the currency unsettles business, disorganizes industry and injures labor and that therefore the enactment of any law by the Congress of the United States calculated to prevent resumption on a gold and silver basis within the time fixed by law would be a great public calamity.

After a discussion, the whole subject was laid on the table.

Foreign News.

THE EASTERN WAR.

The Serbian troops have captured Pristina. They have also reconquered Kershumli, after an engagement in which the Turks lost 400 killed and wounded. Four hundred and fifty Turks were captured.

A telegram from Athens contains the following: "The Porte having addressed a note to England, complaining of the warlike attitude of Greece, the British Government has transmitted it without comment to the English Charge d'Affaires here."

A special from Constantinople says the opinion daily gains ground that in consequence of the threatening aspect of internal affairs, especially in the capital, the Porte will be compelled to purchase the cessation of hostilities at any price. Three hundred thousand refugees are fleeing to Constantinople.

A Constantinople dispatch says: "The Porte, at the instance of the Sultan, has ordered all the villages at a distance from the seat of war to send, pending the result of the armistice negotiations, all the force they can spare to Constantinople by the quickest route. It has been decided that the Government and the Sultan will quit Constantinople as soon as the Russians reach Tobatalja, twenty-five miles west of Constantinople."

A special from Shumla says that the small pox has broken out there and in the surrounding villages. A number of refugees are arriving there from Babrova and Osman Bazaar. Many die on the road from cold and hunger.

A Simnitza dispatch says the Danube is now completely frozen over, and that the transport wagons are now crossing freely on the ice.

A Berlin special says all the old soldiers on furlough in Russian Poland have been called on. This new levy consists exclusively of men over forty years of age.

It is announced that the Serbians upon reconquering Kershumli found twenty-four Serbian soldiers and two officers impaled.

The Turkish peace plenipotentiaries have telegraphed to the Porte announcing their arrival at Kershumli on Sunday night. From Vienna it is said that the Russian plenipotentiaries, Serbia and Montenegro into her own hands, and none of them will be represented in the negotiations with Turkey. This is causing much ill feeling at Bucharest, while the Serbians are binding their energies to occupying, before a cessation of hostilities is ordered, as much as possible of the territory known as old Serbia, which they intend to claim as their compensation.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—A Constantinople dispatch received at Paris says that the whole district of Bourgas has been devastated by Bash Bazouks and Circassians, who slaughtered the inhabitants and burned villages whole.

A Russian official dispatch from Tiflis says: "General Korotoff's detachment, from Ardunush, stormed Artvin on the 13th inst. The Turks lost heavily and the Russians slightly."

Another Russian official dispatch from Kershumli, January 20, says: "General Strukoff reports from the town of Mustafa Pasha (20 miles northwest of Adrianople) on the 19th instant that a panic prevailed at Adrianople. The Turkish government and garrison have withdrawn, after exploding the powder magazines and ammunition depots. The reports of the explosions were heard at General Strukoff's headquarters. Fire and civil disturbances had broken out, and the representatives of five districts of Adrianople had to come to Mustafa Pasha to entreat him to restore order." This dispatch is not pressing for the Turkish accounts reproaches that the Russian official account of the war as rapidly as possible of negotiations or of sent. It is also a report of the Turkish absence of any expected arrival of the actual plenipotentiaries.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, moved that henceforth a two-thirds majority be necessary to declare an election invalid. M. Gambetta opposed the motion. He called for the previous question, and made a vigorous attack on the minority. M. Paul de Cassagnac retorted vehemently, attacking the majority. M. Cunéo d'Ornano, Bonapartist, was twice called to order during the debate. The sitting was a stormy one. M. Gambetta's motion for the previous question was adopted by a vote of 312 against 186.

A Berlin dispatch says it is expected that Prince Bismarck will have sufficiently recovered from his illness to attend the opening of Parliament. His negotiations with Herr von Bennigsen have led to no practical result.

One hundred thousand pounds' worth of gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England for New York yesterday.

The steaming S. S. Scioto arrived at Havana yesterday morning, from Savannah and Nassau, bringing fifty five American excursionists from the principal cities in the West and South.

Virginia News.

Secretary Sherman says as long as the Government's gas works in Richmond have been commenced they had better be completed, but he is willing to receive propositions from the city for supplying the government buildings there with gas. The government works were commenced because of some difficulty about the time for the payment of the gas bills, which resulted in an order from the city to shut off the gas from the government buildings.

Gov. Holliday has commuted to imprisonment for life the death sentence of Silas Hagerman, colored, convicted last November in Pittsylvania county of the murder of the illegitimate child of his daughter, the crime being committed to hide her shame. Hagerman was to have been hanged next Friday.

All the State officers elective by the General Assembly will be elected to-morrow and next day, except the Second Auditor, Treasurer, and Railroad Commissioner.

The youthful members of the General Assembly were especially noticeable at the grand ball given at the Exchange Hotel in Richmond last night.

The Norfolk county grand jury yesterday found a true bill of indictment against Ben. Godfrey, the murderer of Miss Windinger, for murder in the first degree.

Navigation has been resumed on the James River and Kanawha canal from Richmond to Lynchburg.

Reuben Ragland, late president of the Petersburg Railroad Company, has been adjudicated a bankrupt upon his own petition.

Gov. Holliday does not live in a hotel as reported, but has his home in the Governor's Mansion, as all his predecessors had.

CHOPTANK FISHERIES.—It appears there is a conflict of interest between the stake net fishermen of the lower Choptank and the float seine operators of the upper Choptank, and it has been suggested that this conflict of interest may be reconciled by the passage of a law allowing the stake net to be set at night only, and the float seine to operate only in day time. This will give a portion of the shad ample opportunity to pass the nets and seine and reach their spawning ground. As rock fish on the Choptank in the spring are caught almost exclusively of night in float seines, of course the rock (roller) seines would be exempt from the prohibition.—Cambridge, Md., News.

From Washington.

(SPECIAL TO THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.

SENATE.

The Senate occupied its entire session up to the closing of this report in hearing the speeches of Messrs. Blaine and Hamlin in presenting to the National Statuary Hall in the Capitol the statue of Gov. Wm. King, of Maine.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House, after passing a number of unimportant bills reported by committees, took up the bill changing the steamboat laws.

PETITIONS, &c.

In the House yesterday Mr. Douglas, of Va., presented the papers relating to the claim of Watt H. Tyler, for compensation for property taken by the United States Army, which were referred to the Committee on War Claims.

Mr. Goode presented the papers relating to the claim of B. P. Loyal for prize money which accrued to him as a lieutenant in the United States Navy in 1860, which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Hutton presented the petition of John W. Pearson, for compensation for property taken by the United States Army, which was referred to the Committee on War Claims.

Mr. Pridemore presented the petition of J. R. Anderson and other citizens, of Tennessee, for a commission of inquiry concerning the alcoholic liquor traffic, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Hutton also introduced a bill for the relief of the heirs of Lieutenant Colville Terrett, deceased, which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

In the House yesterday Mr. Harrison presented the resolutions of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, Illinois, asking Congress to extend the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which were referred.

NOTES.

Arguments were made before the Election Committee of the House, to-day, in opposition to Kinney retaining his seat in the House as a member from South Carolina.

The Senate did not meet to-day till half past one o'clock, nearly all the members with the Speaker of the House and several members of that body having attended the ceremonies commemorative of the death of Victor Emmanuel.

In the absence of the Speaker Mr. Clymer, of Pa., presided at the opening of the House to-day.

Messrs. Boutwell and Chaney Smith, of Boston, appeared before the Committee on Patents, to-day, and made arguments in opposition to the passage of the bill for the prevention of suits against farmers and others for the use of patented farming implements, &c.

A bill was attempted to be introduced in the House to-day to devise means for ameliorating the condition of the people and relieve the existing troubles.

Letter from Northampton.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

HUNGER'S PARISH, NORTHAMPTON CO., VA., January 18, 1878.—How disproportionate the barrier over the stream of a hundred yards interposes physically and morally between two homogeneous communities. You find the illustration at the upper courses of any of our Virginia rivers. How much more the emphasis of your hand upon your heart, you know where Northampton county is? You may have the geographic bearing limned in your memory from a looking at school, but how far is it from Norfolk, and is it north or south of Accomac? You don't know, and I know that you didn't. And now I believe I have reasonably cleared the ground for a fish story. Upon Cobb's Island, about 100 miles here, the season but one year ago, a school of alewives was driven or stranded upon the beach, four miles long, several hundred yards wide and several feet deep. This is literally exact. It came to me the incredulous as to how must here take pause. You know Shakespeare says every sea change is into something rich and strange. By the way, it is talked that a New York company have in mind to resurrect and reorganize Cobb's. And what a resort could it not be made by an expenditure of capital and the interfusion of metropolitan modes! Nature spent herself lavishly and gloriously there. Give us here rapid transit and a judicious canvass of the advantages of the Eastern Shore, and we, so far from continuing a terra incognita, will become the prophetic realization of the Garden of the Hesperides. The climate is sensibly tempered to the bay, the ocean and the Gulf Stream. With no local malaria, and the beneficent diet of sea and shore, the longevity of the average life is unequalled. Prentiss, of the Louisville Journal, said the phosphorus of the fish and oyster waste manifest in the representation of the shore, Tazewell, Upshur, Bailey, Wise, Jones, and Scarborough. Has the district a man in it. Nearly for its next Congressman? Can any Circuit point to an able jurist than Garrison? This, it may be permitted me to say—not to the manner born. And thus, much more may I be permitted to say! We want a restor for the immediate parish. The living is a good one; among the best, whilst the labors are the very merest. An excellent rectory, with curtilage, generous perquisites of subsistence, and \$650 to preach to two country churches, an hour and a half drive apart on Sundays, with a dispensation from one during the winter. And this with no eleemosynary or parochial charity to supervise, but with only social duties, I conceive to pan out most handsomely in these days of pecuniary harassment and stint. Indeed from a secular standpoint I regard the incumbency as almost a sinecure, and the prospect of the post most enviable one. For in this old and sequestered community of the memorial and inviolable traditions of doctrine and morals, of taste and sentiment, of social maxims and of culture. About her goodly maxims and the motto marbles point to the pilgrim the mural of many a blessed name; men whose lives were redolent of saintly services, and the memories of whose perfect walk are the heirlooms about many a fireside. And now the voice of the people is even as the cry of Macedonia. I have taken upon me thus to speak knowingly, whither and how far the Gazette hears its tidings. And these meagre hints may sharpen an interest to cut a Gordian knot. With you of the railway and telegraph, the busy mart, and the many steeples, a stated worship may seem a necessary adjunct of the week's life. To us it is the centre of interest, the focus of aspiration, the event of current existence. Rather an unique letter say you, commencing with a fish story and ending with almost a funeral.

A NEWARK, N. J., sheepskin dealer named Samuel Dunn, failed to-day. He offers to pay his creditors 50 cents on the dollar. The amount of his liabilities is unknown. William N. Randall, dealer in house furnishing goods in the same city, failed to-day. His failure was caused by endorsing for the bankrupt firm of E. C. Smith & Co., and the failure of the Citizens' Insurance Co., and embarrasment of other institutions in which he was interested. His liabilities and assets are unknown. An assignment of his property has just been made.

More Failures.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 22.—The report of the examiner into the condition of the State savings bank of this city, says it is evident that the assets will fall very far short of the liabilities. In the opinion of the examiner the affairs of the institution have been badly managed.

Colonel Wagner writes from Greenville, S. C., to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the breach loading rifles sent to the officers have proved very effective. He also states that Governor Hampton has received accounts of the affair in which the rifle company resisted the officers of the law, and now seems disposed to avoid the promises he made to the officers who had the trouble with the militia were low people and might have provoked the difficulty. It is understood that the Governor has written to the President to this effect.

Jacob and John Hutzinger late president and cashier of the Miner's Trust Company, of Pottsville, Pa., were this morning sentenced each to two years solitary confinement and to pay a fine of \$500. Also to refund to Thomas Kerns, the prosecutor, twenty-four thousand dollars with costs.

A dispatch from Philadelphia says there has been a railroad smash-up near New Brunswick, and all the trains are stopped. No particulars have as yet been received, and it is impossible to tell whether or not any persons were injured.

The failure of three houses in the morocco and goat skin trade in Philadelphia, and the failure of a manufacturing firm at Wilmington, Del., causes some little excitement in those cities. Their total liabilities are said to exceed \$500,000; assets unknown.

The Pacific Railroad authorities at San Francisco are lifting the pressure by giving employment at \$1 per day to the unemployed of that city on work at Mission Bay. About 330 set yesterday, and in a few days employment will be given to 1,000.

Yesterday morning, Alfred Trown, aged 52, while suffering from delirium tremens, jumped from the third story window of his residence on First avenue, New York, and was instantly killed.

Bennett & Smith, manufacturers and jobbers of felt cloth and felt skirts, in Leonard street, New York, have suspended. Liabilities from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

The London Lancet says that out of every hundred buried persons one living person is consigned to the tomb.

All the employees on the temporary roll of the Treasury Department, numbering ninety-five, were discharged on Saturday afternoon.

FUNERAL OF VICTOR EMMANUEL.—The services in celebration of the funeral rites of the dead king, Victor Emmanuel, at St. Aloysius Church, Washington, D. C., to-day, were very imposing. The Italian Minister, Baron Albert Blanc, under instructions from Humbert, the new King of Italy, had caused the most complete arrangements to be made to commemorate the death of the late monarch. The service began at half-past ten o'clock, when solemn requiem mass was celebrated, with magnificent accompaniments. A catafalque, covered with black cloth and white satin, stood in front of the altar. The Italian coat of arms, with a flag at each side, was placed on the front of the catafalque. This was surrounded with the motto, "Consolato; Di S. M. il re d'Italia." Other ornaments denoting the royal rank of the deceased adorned the burial casket, which was surrounded by lighted candles. Smiles and flowers of every description were used in profusion. The altar and sanctuary were draped in black, as well as twenty-five pews on either side of the main aisle. One pew was reserved for President Hayes, and decorated with American colors, and another for the Italian Minister, decorated with the Italian colors—green, white and red. The other foreign ministers and legations resided. In Washington, the members of their families, the members of Congress, all personal friends of the Italian Minister and an immense number of other persons attended the ceremonies, which were conducted with royal pomp and circumstance.

The choir sang Mozart's Grand Mass of Requiem. A solemn Requiem Mass was then celebrated, at the conclusion of which the funeral service was recited, and the exercises ended.

Philadelphia Failures.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 22.—Third street this morning is agitated over the troubles affecting the houses in the morocco trade. The principle house in trouble is E. and C. Stokes, importers of hides and skins. Mr. E. Stokes said this morning that the firm had not yet decided what course they would take but would make a decision to-day. The firm attributes the cause of their trouble to the fall of George W. Hammel & Co., who were unable to meet their bills. E. and C. Stokes to meet it for them. This firm is indebted to E. and C. Stokes to the extent of \$200,000. The following houses are also reported indebted:—John Deemer Sons, \$90,000; Wm. R. Stewart & Co., \$12,000; Hammond and Dwyer, \$30,000; Harvey Lynch & Co., \$10,000; Stewart Allen, \$12,000; Edward Evans & Co., \$80,000; C. Bookins, \$20,000; J. G. Baker Manufacturing Company of Wilmington, \$100,000; E. and C. Stokes, who will no doubt make an assignment to-day are creditors for about three fourths of all the liabilities of the above named firms. They decline to state the total amount of their own liabilities, but claim to hold the paper of other morocco firms to the amount of from \$700 to \$800,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—Ellis Stokes states that his firm has been keeping the other firms going for years, and were crippling themselves trying to accommodate them. We had, he said, to push them at last, and the result is failure. Our annual business will probably amount to one million dollars. We shall go into bankruptcy and only temporarily. It is an almost inexplicable mass of obligations one to another, and I would be willing to go through the bankruptcy court to settle it up.

Mr. George W. Hammel, of Hammel & Co., denies that their failure to pay their notes on Friday precipitated the trouble. He says that the cause of the trouble was the failure of E. and C. Stokes to take up their notes as accommodation paper. He further says that E. and C. Stokes were partners in his firm and were therefore liable first as makers, and then endorsers of the paper which went to protest.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—H. Schoeb & Son, well known patent medicine manufacturers, have suspended. Liabilities not known yet. The cause of the suspension is said to have been the recent suspension of the New York drug firm of John F. Henry, Curran & Company.

A CURIOUS DEATH.—We had a talk with Mr. C. K. Maddox on yesterday, concerning the sudden death of Mr. DeTaum in the lecture hall on Thursday night.

Mr. Maddox says, I was as you know delivering a lecture on hell. During the first part of the lecture I noticed a very intelligent looking gentleman gazing intently at me and seemingly very much interested in what I was saying. I had talked for probably half an hour and was quoting what Pollock says in his "Course of Time" about the "Worm that never dies." Suddenly I noticed this gentleman, with whom I was not acquainted, beckoning to me with the forefinger of his right hand. I thought he wanted to ask me some question, and I said to him:—

"What is it?"

He replied, "Cease for awhile!" I stopped, wondering what he meant, when he fell back against the seat and said, "I believe I am dying."

A few hours, three hours I think, he was dead. It was a very curious case. The man's son is impressed indelibly on my memory.—Atlantic Constitution, 18th.

News of the Day.

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A few hours, three hours I think, he was dead. It was a very curious case. The man's son is impressed indelibly on my memory.—Atlantic Constitution, 18th.

Legislative.

In the State Senate, yesterday, bills were passed for the protection of sheep in Loudoun county, with Senate amendments; in reference to judgment liens; to allow the treasurer of Winchester further time to make his returns of delinquent taxes for 1876; permitting the Lynchburg Artillery Blues to adopt such a uniform as they may see fit.

The Senate bill in relation to fees of clerks of courts, was rejected.

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